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BRITISH NATION.

Saturday, April 26. 1707.

N examining the Original and Occasion of Dissenting in England, from the present establish'd Church, I have all along endeavour'd to show, how and by what Methods we have been thus unhappily divided; and from hence I draw the following Arguments, which will in themselves discover the true Reason of my entring upon this Matter, which at first View some People may think useless or out of Season.

First. I inferr, that the Differers do not of meer Choice differ or diffent from the Church, for the Sake of Dissenting, as some maliciously have offer'd, or for Trisles or indisferent Things as others alledge; but of plain Necessity, from true Principles of Conscience, Sence of Duty, and Scruples which they cannot get over.

Secondly. That upon the Church of Eng-

land refusing to grant or abate, what they cannot comply with, they do not nevertheless reject her as a Church, count her Heretical or Antichristian, but own her as a true Church, subscribe willingly all her Doctrinal Articles, and treat her Members as Brethren, with whom, tho' they have some Difference, they can yet agree in Principles, and preserve for her both their Charity and Respect.

Thirdly. That, would the Church of Engeland enter upon a farther Reformation, and abate in their Discipline, Government and Worship, what these think is not warranted by the Word of GOD, they would most gladly joyn with them again, and become one united Body of Christians, in Love, Charity, Doftrine, Worship and Government.

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In laying down these things, are, I think, necessarily clear'd up those Doubts, which some People have lately rais'd; that the Disserts are therefore Episcopally enclin'd, and from thence have discover'd a farther fatal and unhappy Consequence, Viz. A Division between them and the Church of Scotland, as if the Disserts in England were dangerous to the Settlement and Security of the Church of Scotland, and to be distrusted on that Account.

The present Business of this Mand, now happily united, is to have three vast Bodies built upon several and distinct Foundations, be secure in their respective Establishments, and if possible be divested of Power to oppress one another, by any means whatso-

ever.

Indeed I cannot help putting this into other Words, and faying, the Business is not to have them be fecure, but to open their Eyes, and make them see that they are fecure, and to bring them, if possible, to be satisfy'd with real Security, and not be ever frighting themselves, and amusing one another with chymerical, remote and suppositious Possibilities of Dangers, which, like Armies and Fleets in the Air, if steadily view'd with Judgment and Time, always dissolve into meer Cloud, Vapour and Emptyness, in which they are form'd.

The Safety of the respective Ecclesiaftical Settlements in Britain depends, not so much on the Securities flipulated on either tide by the Treaty of Union, by which their Hands are tied from crushing one another, as from the voluntary Bonds of the Minds form'd in the Judgment, and freely consented to in their separate Capacities; and this is what I am labouring to bring to

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That a Conviction might be form'd in the Minds of the several Parties, how their mutual Sasety depends upon the Negatives of each others Will, that there be no Desire in either Party to oppress or invade each

other.

An Objection, I know, lies in the Way of this, which I shall endeavour to remove, Viq. I am a Church of England Man, or I am a Presbyterian, I canuor be just to my Projection, nor answer it to my Conscience, if I do not wish to have all the Nation con-

vinc'd of the same things, and profess the same Principles with my self, and which I think are best; and therefore it is impossible for me to bring my Will to a Consent, so that if it were in my Power, I would not bring all the Nation to be what I am, I could not be a Christian without it.

1. Is the Church or the People, I.belong to, fo or fo circumstanc'd, as that the Asfiftance, Confederacy or Coalicion with the People, I differ from, is necessary to their Support and Security; if forthen the Coali. tion or Confederacy with fuch a People becomes Part of my very Care for the Church or People, to which I belong as aforesaid: Nor is this doing Evil, that Good may come; for as the Confederacy or Coalition is not evil in it felf, but may only be circumstantially evil, so as thus circumstanc'd, 'tis actually good, and is a direct preserving and upholding what I profess before: Thus if I am by the Covenant bound to support and defend with my Blood the Presbyterian Church Government in Scotland, is She befet with Popish, Jacobite, French and forreign Enemies, falle, treacherous and fiery Friends. and is She in an ill Posture of Security at Home? Then, to ffrengthen her by the Confederacies of Enemies, and fortifie her with Alliances, Confederacies or Coalition. 'tis in this Case nothing but securing her present flourishing Condition, and consequently a pursuing the true End of the Covenant or Engagement mention'd before, engaging to the securing the Church.

If the Gentlemen, who think themselves engaged against this Union on Account of religious Engagements, would consider this seriously, I perswade my self, they would cease to call this Union a Breach of their Oaths, a National Perjury, and the like.

As to withing all People of our Mind, then it can be extended no farther, than to pray and endeavour by Instruction or Perswalion to enlighten the Minds of those, we think in an Error, and nothing of that is restrain'd by the Treaty of Union.

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MISCELLANE A.

TN my Discourse of the Poor, I came in course to speak of the poor Debtors, poor Bankrupts; England is a Nation se-mous for Laws, mercifully contrived, and tenderly executed, and long may she preserve that Charafter; but if the is in Hazard of dofing it any way, it is by these particular Methods with Debtors.

If there be any Cruelty, practis'd in England, tis bere; Racks, Inquificions, Tortures and Galleys, I must confess in my Opinion, seem inferiour to the Barbarities pradis'd here upon the Unfortunare; nay, the Boots and Thumbtins of Scotland, the last noble Invention of a Peer of that Country yet living, and which Christianity has fince abhorr'd, are Fools to the unsufferable Torutres inflitted upon Debtors in England.

I neither have felt, nor do I apprehend falling into the Hands of such human Devils, fo I am not pleading my own Cafe; but if I were to enlarge upon the late terrible Executious in Languedos, such as burning with Sulphur, breaking on the Wheel, and intermitting languishing Deaths practis'd upon the poor Camifars, and compare them with the throwing Men into languishing Prisons, without Friends or Money, Help or Assistance, without Air, and without Bread; where Men, that have liv'd well, and are industrious in their Designs, have the daily Terror of seeing their Children flary'd, their Wives go diffracted, their Friends abandon them, and have all the severe Trials of passive Valour, that can be supposed practicable: I must confess, he must have dark Apprehensions of Eternity, that would not chose Death by Torture, rather than such a Case.

Yet this is the Case in England; and if I were to give a List of the poor distres'd Wretches, who have in a few Years, by-past, perish'd in Sails in England, by meer Want of Necessaries; that have dy'd, and been loft only by the most inhuman Barbarity of inexorable Creditors; The Roll of Blood would be dismal to read over, and the Cry

of those poor Wretches will be loud somewhere, whose Murther cannot be excus'd, neither in the particular Persons, nor in the Nation in general; since Debt is not a Crime punishable with Death, either by the Laws of GOD or Man.

I confess, there is Danger also in giving Encouragement by too gentle Ulage to Cheats, common projecting Bankrupts, and innumerable trading Frauds: But the Extremities of Jails, Starving and Death are not absolutely necessary to remedy that

Mischief.

I find no Scripture Rule for punishing Debtors with Death; perpetual Imprison-ment is nothing but Death, and that of the worst Sort, being a lingring Torture, and dying with all the intollerable Circumstances of Despair: How our Legislators have been prevail'd with to condemn Bankrupts to perpetual Imprisonment at the Discretion of the Creditor, I cannot imagine, nor shall I examine that Case here-I cannot be prevail'd upon to believe; but some Medium might be found out to fave the indigent, poor, desperate Debtor, and yet be severe upon the wilful, contriving, cheating and fraudulent Wretch, that visibly makes it his Delign to abuse and betray his Creditor, that draws him in, lurches and deceives him.

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